

Keystone.
Sadar Mohammed Daud

Dealers generally appeared to think that stronger support action is necessary to prevent the dollar from falling further.

Leaves Hospital Friday

Nixon Seals Phase-4 Program Set to Be Announced Today

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP).—President Nixon, pronounced fit to leave the hospital Friday, met today with Secretary of the Treasury George P. Shultz to make final decisions on the Phase-4 economic program.

Also participating in the session at Bethesda Naval Hospital were White House counselors Melvin R. Laird and Bryce Ezell. Mr. Shultz said the new program will be announced tomorrow.

Government economists hope that the Phase-4 program will be the last government venture at wage and price controls, although they warn that it should not be expected to stop all price increases.

A congressional source said today that Phase-4 is expected to contain relatively tough provisions on prices but would leave the current guidelines on wages essentially unchanged.

"I believe the two Georges,

Jury Selection Begins In Lansky's Tax Trial

MIAMI, July 17 (AP).—The selection of a jury for the trial of the reputed underworld financier Meyer Lansky, on charges of income tax evasion opened here today.

The prosecution arranged a special area with a cot near the courtroom for Lansky, 71, so he could rest if he felt overtaxed.

Lansky underwent open heart surgery in March and his lawyers tried to have the trial postponed on the grounds he was not well enough to survive the ordeal.

Shultz and Meany, have gotten together on that," said the source. Mr. Meany is president of the AFL-CIO.

Phase-4 will mean an end to the current across-the-board price freeze, imposed on the heels of self-administered Phase-3, a program which has been considered a failure. During the first five months of this year under Phase-3, prices soared at an 8.7 percent annual rate, led by food costs which increased at a 22.4 percent annual rate. Wholesale prices went up 24.4 percent.

Asked if the Phase-4 plans were all wrapped up after today's meeting, Mr. Shultz said he would not go that far, but added, "We have all the presidential guidance we need."

Mr. Nixon's personal physician, Dr. F. M. "Doc" Walker, said, "I believe the two Georges,

The President will be in Washington Tuesday to meet with the Shah of Iran and to entertain the Shah and his entourage at a formal state dinner in the evening.

Dr. Tkach said that Mr. Nixon, hospitalized since Thursday with viral pneumonia, now has normal temperature, pulse and blood pressure and reported, "The lungs are completely clear."

Mr. Nixon planned to meet with Vice-President Agnew later in the day. The White House said Phase-4 would also be the subject of their meeting.



PAYING THEIR RESPECTS TOO—Tricia Nixon Cox leading King Timahoe, the affing President's Irish setter, from Bethesda Naval Hospital Monday afternoon. Visiting regulations were waived as Tricia and her mother showed up with the three family dogs. Vicki, a poodle, and Pasha, a Yorkshire terrier, can be seen behind King Timahoe.

Senate Unit Decides to Seek Nixon Tapes

(Continued from Page 1)

ments for our access to the White House documents and tapes pertinent to the committee's investigation.

The chairman "respectfully" reminded the President that the panned investigation was moving ahead and "that access to the relevant documents should not be delayed if the committee is to perform its mission."

Disclosure of the abortive effort to learn more about the Watergate tapes from the Secret Service came directly after White House Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler indicated the President will not give the tapes to the committee.

Mr. Ziegler told newsmen the President had spent 35 or 40 minutes in his hospital suite this morning with his principal Watergate advisers—acting counsel Leonard Garment and special counsel J. Fred Buzhardt. But he refused to discuss details of the meeting.

However, Mr. Ziegler said the tape recordings are considered presidential papers. The President has previously refused to release presidential papers to the Ervin committee.

When Mr. Ziegler was specifically asked whether the President would permit the Watergate committee to have access to the tapes, he declined to comment.

"Of Course"

However, asked if the recordings were considered presidential documents, he replied, "Of course they would be."

President Nixon said in a letter July 6 to Sen. Ervin that he would not appear before the committee and would not allow it access to presidential papers under any circumstances.

When Mr. Nixon informed Sen. Ervin he was willing to meet with him, the White House repeated its position against releasing presidential papers, citing the doctrine of separation of powers.

Mr. Ziegler's characterization of the tape recordings of the President's conversations in his office and elsewhere as "presidential papers" appeared to put them in the off-limits category, so far as Senate probers are concerned.

Repeatedly, Mr. Ziegler said

Never Spoke of Watergate With Nixon, Kalmbach Says

(Continued from Page 1)

mittee that when he met Mr. Kalmbach on June 29, 1972, to ask him to raise money for the Watergate defendants, "I told him everything that I knew about the case at that time."

Sen. Joseph M. Montoya, D., N.M., read a portion of Mr. Dean's testimony, including the assertion that "I told him that I was very concerned that this could lead right to the President," and asked Mr. Kalmbach if that account of their meeting was correct.

Disputed Testimony

Mr. Kalmbach said he recalled simply that Mr. Dean indicated that "I was being asked to raise funds for the legal defense of these people and for the support of the families."

"Did he mention... possible involvement of the White House?" Sen. Montoya asked.

"No, sir," Mr. Kalmbach said. Mr. Mitchell testified last week that he didn't know there had been any money left over from the 1968 Nixon campaign.

Mr. Kalmbach said he had custody of nearly \$1.7 million in such funds and had told Mr. Mitchell at various times that he had such a surplus under his control.

Sen. Weicker and Sen. Inouye pressed Mr. Kalmbach on why he had no early suspicions about the fund-raising for the Watergate defendants despite the almost immediate use of the money, baggage locker money, cash, cash dealings, secret couriers and the like.

"Senator, I was acting in a certain belief that a moral obligation was felt to exist on the part of someone, and I never knew and do not know on the part of who or more than one person, that the money should be given to these people for their legal

defense and for the support of their families, and again, senator, I felt in my own mind that it was a very human thing to do, the witness replied at one point.

"I know I had the feeling that someone in some manner, expressly or by reason of some action had directed these people to go forward on this assignment."

He was not immediately asked who he thought had given such an order.

Mr. Kalmbach touched briefly on discussions he had with Donald Segretti in August or September, 1971, about paying him \$20,000 for activities he would be performing for the White House.

He said he had been asked to set up the payments by Dwight Chapin, a top assistant to former President aide H. R. Haldeman. He said Mr. Haldeman's name was not specifically mentioned, "but Chapin was clearly standing in the shoes of Mr. Haldeman as one of his senior deputies."

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Violated Telephone Rule

Nixon's Failure to Use Beeper In Recordings May Be Illegal

By John Hanrahan

WASHINGTON, July 17 (WP).—President Nixon's recording of his own conversations, as described in Senate Watergate testimony by a former White House aide, is legal under a 1971 Supreme Court decision permitting one party to a conversation to record it without the consent of other parties involved, legal authorities said yesterday.

The President's failure, however, to use a beeping device to warn persons to whom he was talking that their telephone conversations were being recorded does constitute an apparent violation of federal communications law.

Spokesmen for the Federal Communications Commission and the local Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co. said that the only penalty that could be used against the President would be the removal of his phones, and both agreed this was unlikely to happen.

FCC regulations require that telephone companies file a schedule of their rates and rules with the FCC, and that the companies enforce those rules. The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co. schedule includes a provision, complying with a 1947 decision, requiring a person who is recording a telephone conversation to use a beeping tone at 15-second intervals.

In ordinary circumstances, said telephone company Public Information Director Frederick W. Langbein, a person recording phone conversations without using a beeping device at 15-second intervals would be informed of the violation, ordered to cease the activity and could have his telephone removed.

"In this particular case," Mr. Langbein said, "I hesitate to say what action we will take. Certainly, we're not going to disconnect their [White House] phones."

Company's Responsibility

Leonard Weisles, the FCC public information officer, said that it is the obligation of the telephone firm, and not the FCC, to enforce the beeping-device provision.

Asked what would happen if the telephone company failed to notify the White House to cease recording conversations without notifying the other parties to the conversations, Mr. Weisles said: "That's an iffy question. It's their [company] rule. They're supposed to enforce it. If they don't, the FCC could find they have failed to enforce their tariff [rules] and they [the telephone company] could be subjected to penalties."

The penalties are as follows: "Any person who willfully and knowingly violates any rule, regulation, restriction or condition made or imposed by the commission... shall... be punished, upon conviction thereof, by a fine of not more than \$500 for each and every day during which such offense occurs."

Mr. Weisles said that the fine he levied against the telephone company, and not against the person recording the conversation. Two attorneys who have handled several electronic-surveillance cases disagreed. The attorneys, who did not wish their names to be used, said that they believed the law could be applied to any person, as well as to the telephone company.

In testimony before the Senate select committee on Watergate, Alexander P. Butterfield, former deputy assistant to the President, said that virtually all of President Nixon's White House conversations—face-to-face as well as telephone—have been recorded since April, 1971.

Agreed With Memo

Initially, Mr. Butterfield told the committee that the recordings had begun in July, 1970, but then he agreed to a memo, sent last week to the committee by White House Special Counsel J. Fred Buzhardt, stating the recordings did not begin until April, 1971.

April, 1971, was the month in which the Supreme Court ruled that it was legal to record conversations when one party to the conversation had given consent to be recorded. Until then, the legality of such recordings was uncertain.

Committee Chief Counsel Samuel Dash said yesterday that Mr. Nixon's recordings were legal under the 1971 decision, but that they probably violated federal communications law on the use of beepers on telephone conversations. Other attorneys noted that if someone other than Mr. Nixon used the phones, and was unaware that his conversation was being recorded, that would be contrary to the 1971 decision.

Mr. Butterfield, now administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, said that the phone taps and room bugs at the White House were installed at Mr. Nixon's order, with an eye toward preserving the conversations for history. Mr. Butterfield said that the President's office had been told that the recordings were legal.

King Meets With Aides

ISCHIA, Italy, July 17 (AP).—King Mohammed Zahir Shah here for treatment at a health spa, held talks with aides in his hotel today after being informed of the coup in Afghanistan.

The king came to this island in the Bay of Naples last week for mud-bath treatments. Later today, the king checked out of his hotel and left by motor boat for Naples, where a limousine was waiting to take him to Rome.

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Nixon Medal Is Selling Well

MELROSE, Mass., July 17 (UPI).—For \$45, a Massachusetts firm is selling a Watergate commemorative silver medal that depicts President Nixon in the three poses of "see no evil, hear no evil, speak no evil."

Edward J. Alea said his company, E.J. Alea & Co., sold about 150 of the medals in the first mail-order sales yesterday. The medal portrays the President covering his eyes, ears and mouth. Mr. Alea said his wife designed it.

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Krogh Cites 'Fifth' Before House Panel

Probers Ask About Ellsberg Burglary

By Susanna McBee

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP).—Rep. John D. Dingell, the top White House aide who has

mitted approving the 1971 burglary at the office of Daniel Ellsberg, refused today to answer questions about it during closed-door House hearing.

In 35 minutes Mr. Dingell evoked the Fifth Amendment against possible self-incrimination, "about 50 times," according to Rep. Lucien N. Nedzi, D., chairman of the House Select Committee on Assassinations, which is investigating the burglary and other Watergate-related matters.

Mr. Dingell, a one-time aide to President Nixon's former

staffer, said he was in overall charge of the White House "Plumbers" team hired in July, 1971, to investigate security leaks to the press, including Mr. Ellsberg's role in the Pentagon papers.

In an affidavit filed in Pentagon papers, Mr. Dingell said he gave approval to Ellsberg and G. Gordon Liddy, two "Plumbers" who were convicted in the June, 1972, burglary to break the

Beverly Hills office of the Ellsberg's psychiatrist, Dr. J. J. Fielding, in September.

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Bal à Versailles.



Parfumeur, Paris

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				LONDON: BUSTA, 44 Gough St., Tel.: 5744401.	
				ATHENS: BUSTA, 71 Fillofilon St., Tel.: 232 874.	

WEATHER

ALABAMA	20	62	Fair
ALASKA	10	62	Shower
ARIZONA	28	82	Fair
ARKANSAS	28	82	Fair
CALIFORNIA	28	82	Fair
COLORADO	28	82	Fair
CONNECTICUT	28	82	Fair
DELAWARE	28	82	Fair
FLORIDA	28	82	Fair
GEORGIA	28	82	Fair
ILLINOIS	28	82	Fair
INDIANA	28	82	Fair
IOWA	28	82	Fair
KANSAS	28	82	Fair
KENTUCKY	28	82	Fair
LOUISIANA	28	82	Fair
MAINE	28	82	Fair
MARYLAND	28	82	Fair
MASSACHUSETTS	28	82	Fair
MICHIGAN	28	82	Fair
MINNESOTA	28	82	Fair
MISSISSIPPI	28	82	Fair

House Vote on Food Prices Could Nullify Any Controls

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, July 17 (UPI).—The House voted yesterday to require the President to permit increases in food prices whenever necessary to avoid shortages of supplies.

The provision, attached to a farm bill, could effectively nullify not only the current price freeze but also whatever price controls President Nixon may seek to impose in phase 4 of his economic policy.

Despite the possibly far-reaching impact on the nation's consumers, who already are complaining about high food prices, the amendment was adopted without debate and by voice vote, with only a scattering of members present on the floor.

It is uncertain at this point whether the provision will be retained in negotiations with the Senate. The Senate bill, passed last month, contains no such provision.

Adoption of the food price provision was a major victory for the farm bloc, which has argued throughout the four days of debate over the controversial bill.

Killing Alleged On Sale of U.S. Grain to Russia

CHICAGO, July 17 (AP).—Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., said the U.S. grain sale to Russia was mismanaged and someone made a killing.

Mr. Jackson told a news conference yesterday that he believes some persons, possibly in the Department of Agriculture, profited from the grain sales last year.

"We now have information that people in Agriculture knew of the sales," Mr. Jackson said. "This is contrary to prior information."

He said the profit was made on the grain futures markets, where someone "on the inside" bought grain contracts before the \$1-billion sale was announced and prices went up.

He blamed the handling of the grain deal for inflationary prices and said as a result "the housewife paid \$1 billion more for bread, meat, poultry and eggs last year."

"I have never seen a greater example of mismanagement than in these sales," Mr. Jackson said. "It was clear the price of grain would go up and someone made a killing."

EEC Still Angry With U.S.; Soybean Decision Delayed

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, July 17 (UPI).—Common Market farm ministers, after nine hours of often bitter discussion about how to react to the U.S. soybean export restriction, agreed to put off a decision.

They decided to call a special emergency meeting of the Agriculture Council, the EEC's decision-making body, to discuss the matter in Washington later this week.

This was the muted end to a fierce word battle among EEC ministers about how they should express their disapproval about the partial U.S. embargo on soybean exports.

The French agriculture minister, Jacques Chirac, twice threatened to walk out of the talks and twice was persuaded not to do so on the grounds that such action would show the United States an even greater disarray among EEC countries than was diplomatic at this stage.

Although the French representatives continued to insist on "immediate" action by the EEC to find or grow soybean substitutes, the matter was finally left to a working party which will study ways in which this can be achieved.

German Farm Minister Josef Hart advised moderation and pointed out that it had taken negotiations in America for its soybean industry to reach its present state of development and that it was unrealistic to expect Europe to do anything comparable merely by an edict from the EEC Council of Ministers.

He said that it was better for the Common Market not to react indignantly for the moment and to keep its agreements before the U.S. Soybean Export Council.

Today's discussions were set against the backdrop of a U.S. statement which had just been issued in Washington that this year's soybean exports will reach record proportions, despite the temporary restrictions on exports.

The day was marked by a strong current of anti-Americanism. Even those who were anxious to take a soft line with the United States were privately critical of the export restriction and commented sourly that it was a demonstration of the American preoccupation with its own interests regardless of the effect this might have on U.S. trading partners.

There is a growing feeling here that any further unilateral trade limitations by the United States could compromise the scheduled world trade talks, due to open in September in Tokyo.

The lengthy ministerial meeting today was in part designed to demonstrate the depth of EEC feeling about recent U.S. actions in the trade field and to stress that the EEC reaction has to be taken seriously by Washington.

There was no further talk by the French similar to yesterday's references to "American aggression" in the trade field. But a strongly critical tone was maintained.

He said that it was better for the Common Market not to react indignantly for the moment and to keep its agreements before the U.S. Soybean Export Council.

Meanwhile, a French mine-wrecker sent a boarding party aboard the private protest yacht to order it out of the area. It was the first direct warning to any ships in the area although all have been warned by radio. The yacht's next move was not known.



AN ALSO JUMPED—This young man seems to be having some trouble catching his frog during a frog-jumping contest in Yutan, Neb. No results were reported.

Failed to Consult Greeks

U.S. Agency Criticizes Navy For Home-Port Cost in Greece

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, July 17 (UPI).—The General Accounting Office informed Congress yesterday that the Navy had underestimated the cost of establishing a home port for a carrier task force in Greece, partly because it had failed to ask the Greek government whether a port near Athens would be available.

In a report to a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee, the accounting office—the watchdog agency for Congress on spending—found that the controversial home-port plan would cost "at least \$5 million more than the original \$14 million estimated by the Navy. It also concluded that the Navy had overstated the potential savings of the arrangement and had underestimated how much it would contribute to the nation's deficit in the balance of payments.

The Navy's original plan, as presented to the House subcommittee in March, 1972, was to base an aircraft carrier and an accompanying squadron of destroyers in the Piraeus-Phaleron Bay area near Athens.

In the face of some subcommittee criticism about a home-port arrangement with the military government in Athens, Adm. Elmo R. Zumwalt Jr., the chief of naval operations, emphasized then that the Navy had determined that Piraeus would be the most suitable port in the Mediterranean for the task force.

For some time, the Navy had announced plans for the Piraeus area without first consulting with the Greek government, the report said. "The Navy did not foresee any difficulty in obtaining the desired berthing space, since its ships had been visiting in the Athens area for the last 20 years."

But in late March, 1972, the report said, the Greek government informed the Navy that the Piraeus area was too "saturated" and that the Navy would have to look elsewhere for berthing and anchorage space for the carrier and the destroyers.

As a result, instead of being berthed together near the Athens area, the carrier and the destroyers are to be spread out in harbors and anchorages 15 to 30 miles up the coastline from Piraeus, the port-city for Athens.

The destroyer squadron is to be berthed at Eleusis, a small town 15 miles west of Athens. The Navy accepted the Eleusis site although it found, according to the General Accounting Office, that it had "certain undesirable features."

For example, there are only two narrow channels leading to Eleusis, which might restrict the access of the destroyers to the open sea in an emergency. The destroyers are to be berthed next to a cement plant, and this, the GAO observed, produces "a considerable amount of dust which could be harmful to ships."

No Docking Facilities Since there are no docking facilities available in Eleusis, it was noted, the Navy will have to put in a 300-foot-long pier at a cost of \$3 million. The Greek government, which reportedly has industrial development plans for the Eleusis waterfront, insisted that the pier be "relocatable," although the accounting office's investigators found that it would be "extremely expensive" to move it any distance.

Because the channels leading into Eleusis are too shallow and narrow, the carrier will have to be anchored 15 miles farther down the coast at the small village of Megara, which has no pier or support facilities. One of the Navy's original criteria for a home port was that it be near a large urban area capable of absorbing the 10,000 American sailors and dependents to be stationed in Greece, as well as of supporting and repairing the ships.

For the immediate future, the Navy plans to anchor the carrier in open waters off Megara. The accounting office report said that the Navy is talking about building a berthing wharf at Megara for the carrier, with the \$13-million cost to be paid by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The Navy, which originally estimated it would have to spend \$400,000 on airfield facilities, now estimates that it will cost \$1.9 million—the accounting office put the cost at closer to \$3 million—to expand an airfield near Eleusis to handle the air wing on the carrier.

Adm. Zumwalt is to respond to the report in an appearance before the subcommittee tomorrow.

thinking about reducing our troop presence in Taiwan or Korea, we will certainly consult Japan," he declared. "The United States is obligated by treaty to confer with Tokyo prior to any change in the American military commitment to Japan."

U.S. forces in South Korea, estimated at about 40,000, will remain in place until Washington is satisfied that the South Koreans are strong enough to stand alone militarily, and that a change in the American troop status will not have a "destabilizing" effect, Mr. Rogers said.

He was asked whether the Nixon administration would like to see Japan pay a larger share of the cost of defending the Pacific. "This is a matter for decision by the Japanese government," Mr. Rogers replied. "The United States fully recognizes that."

The United States maintains an estimated 50,000 military personnel in Japan, and about 9,000 in Taiwan, under security treaties with those countries.

As a result of the two-day conference just ended, economic relations between Japan and the United States have entered a new phase in a "global context," Mr. Ohira said.

"Japan and the United States together account for 40 percent of world production," he declared, adding that this gives the two countries "special responsibilities" in international finance.

Soybean Imports Assured TOKYO, July 17 (AP-DJ).—The United States has taken advantage of the talks to attempt to restore its somewhat tarnished image as the world's most dependable supplier of farm products. The Japanese have raised the opportunity to press for additional supplies of soybeans, considered essential in the Japanese diet, but cut off by new, strict U.S. export controls.

Conference sources said the United States promised to do everything possible to meet a potential Japanese soybean shortage in October by prompt shipments from the new crop. The Japanese also saw the possibility of securing an additional 50,000 tons of soybeans from the old crop as a result of comments made by J. Phil Campbell, under secretary of agriculture.

Defense Chief Of Bonn in U.S.

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP).—West German Defense Minister Georg Leber opened talks with U.S. officials today over breakfast with Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger.

Later, the two defense chiefs were to fly by helicopter to Camp David for extended talks and a dinner in Mr. Leber's honor.

The subjects of discussion were not announced, but almost certainly at the top of the list was the renewal of the agreement under which West Germany buys American arms and other military material to help offset the cost of maintaining U.S. troops in the Bonn republic.

Mr. Leber is due to meet with Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, tomorrow before returning to Bonn.

U.S. Pledges to Consult Japan About Any Troop Cuts in Asia

By Robert Trumbull

TOKYO, July 17 (UPI).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers said today that the United States would consult Japan before any reductions were made in American troop strength in South Korea and Taiwan.

"We consider that the strength of our forces in the Pacific should be maintained," Mr. Rogers said in answer to a question at a joint news conference with Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira at the conclusion of a cabinet-level U.S.-Japan economic conference.

"If we get to the point of thinking about reducing our troop presence in Taiwan or Korea, we will certainly consult Japan," he declared. "The United States is obligated by treaty to confer with Tokyo prior to any change in the American military commitment to Japan."

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Brandt Cancels Visit to Iceland

BONN, July 17 (Reuters).—Chancellor Willy Brandt, whose country is in dispute with Iceland over its unilaterally declared 50-mile fishing limit, has canceled a visit to Reykjavik in August, it was announced here yesterday.

A spokesman told newsmen the chancellor had "other work which he was planning to do."

The news magazine Der Spiegel reported yesterday that Mr. Brandt would not visit the Icelandic capital as long as West German travelers were being fired at by Icelandic patrol vessels inside the 50-mile limit. But Bonn officials would not confirm this.

Earlier this month, the Foreign Ministry said Mr. Brandt, now on vacation in Norway, would take advantage of a fishing trip to Greenland to visit Reykjavik to discuss the dispute. The spokesman said today Mr. Brandt had also canceled his trip to Greenland.

First Iraq Parliament Called in 15 Years BEIRUT, July 17 (UPI).—The Iraqi government announced plans today for setting up a parliament, for the first time in 15 years, probably by October.

Under a law promulgated in 1970, the national council or parliament will include 100 members appointed by the ruling Revolutionary Command Council, which is chaired by President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr.

The official Iraqi news agency said that the council will be summoned into its first ordinary session on the first Saturday in October.

Peronist Split Grows as Left Assails 'Traitors' of Right

By Jonathan Kandell

BUENOS AIRES, July 17 (UPI).—Left-wing Peronists, clearly concerned that last Friday's resignation of Hector J. Campora from the presidency is developing into a triumph for conservative political forces in Argentina, have issued strong attacks against the right-wing followers of former dictator Juan Domingo Peron, without directly criticizing the aging leader.

Mr. Peron has strongly hinted that he will run for the presidency in elections which are expected to be held in August.

In a communique yesterday, left-wing Peronist guerrillas backed Mr. Peron for the presidency, but warned that a "handful of traitors within the Peronist movement" were trying to take advantage of Mr. Campora's resignation to provoke a "bloody aggression against the working class."

Automobile workers went on strike today in the industrial city of Cordoba in what they said was a protest against armed attacks on union headquarters by rival Peronist labor groups. The auto workers union and the light and energy workers union headquarters were the sites of gun battles last night.

The union forces inside managed to fight off the attackers, but a group identifying itself as the "Peronist Resistance Command" occupied the local General Workers Confederation office, United Press International reported.

The guerrillas identified Raul Lastiri and Jose Lopez Rega, two long-time associates of Mr. Peron, as part of this "handful of traitors."

Mr. Lastiri, the president of the Chamber of Deputies, was sworn in as interim president of Argentina after Mr. Campora's resignation.

Mr. Lopez Rega, the personal secretary of Mr. Peron, is the man closest to the 77-year-old former dictator. Both are conservatives who have long been despised by left-wing Peronists.

The Peronist guerrilla groups also called for a left-wing government program including "socialization of the means of production, popular participation in all government decisions, and a rupture with and an attack on imperialism and its agents," thus solidifying Argentina with the people of the third world.

Such a program appears diametrically opposed to the moderate economic and political plans that the interim government and Mr. Peron himself have called for.

The new interim cabinet is dominated by conservative Peronists—particularly after Mr. Lastiri purged it of the left-wing Peronist foreign and interior ministers he had inherited from the Campora government.

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Jordan Cuts Its Relations With Tunisia

Bourguiba Called Kingdom 'Artificial'

AMMAN, July 17 (UPI).—Jordan has decided to break diplomatic relations with Tunisia to protest statements made by President Habib Bourguiba describing Jordan as an "artificial" state, a government announcement said today.

The decision was taken at a cabinet meeting chaired tonight by Premier Zaid Rifai, the announcement said.

In an interview with Beirut's An Nahar newspaper published July 6, Mr. Bourguiba suggested that King Hussein should be prepared to give up his kingdom to allow the creation of a Palestinian state.

Jordan immediately reacted to Mr. Bourguiba's statements by asking for clarifications.

Met President Jordanian Ambassador Wajih al-Kilani met Mr. Bourguiba in Tunis only to be told that the statements attributed to the president by An Nahar were true "and there is no need to deny them."

Mr. Bourguiba also reportedly told the ambassador that he would accept with regret a Jordanian decision to break relations, but that time always proves the correctness of Mr. Bourguiba's views.

After this meeting, the Jordanian government recalled Mr. Kilani for consultations. The ambassador returned to Amman last night and met Mr. Rifai and other government officials.

Observers said the decision was bound to escalate Jordan's isolation in the Arab world. Over the past three years, three Arab countries—Egypt, Syria and Libya—have broken relations with Jordan to protest Hussein's treatment of the Palestinians.

And although Iraq maintains diplomatic relations with Jordan, it is represented in Amman by a chargé d'affaires.

Jordan Bars Sale Of Occupied Land

AMMAN, July 17 (AP).—King Hussein had decreed that selling land to Israelis in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River is "treason punishable by death," a palace announcement said yesterday.

The decree created a three-man court to oversee a ban on such sales. The court can seize movable and immovable assets of violators, the announcement added.

Reports from Tel Aviv yesterday quoted Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan as advocating the increased sale of land to Jews and their settlement in Arab lands captured during the 1967 war.

the Greek government accused former Premier Constantine Karamanlis today of seeking to lead Greece into civil war and national discord.

A statement from the Ministry of National Defense said that investigations into a naval mutiny in May had revealed that Mr. Karamanlis was aware of officers' plans to seize ships of the Greek fleet in an effort to force the government to resign.

Mr. Karamanlis, who led Greece for eight years until 1963, has been living in self-imposed exile in Paris. In April, he called on the regime to resign, to invite King Constantine back to his throne and to hand over power to experienced politicians.

In another statement last night, he called on the government to cancel its forthcoming referendum on the abolition of the monarchy and the establishment of a republic in Greece.

Journalists in the capital, meanwhile, began a strike for higher wages today, stopping publication of most dailies. They are demanding a 30 percent increase in monthly minimum salaries.

Lebanon Imprisons Four Palestinians BEIRUT, July 17 (UPI).—A Lebanese military court has sentenced four Palestinians to imprisonment for involvement in the army-guerrilla clashes of last May, the guerrilla news agency Wafa reported today.

It said the court sentenced one man to four years imprisonment, another to 10 months and the two others to two months each.

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Journalists

Reportedly Refused Nixon Bid

Lon Nol Seen Afraid U.S. Visit Would Lead to His Ouster

By Sydney H. Schanberg

PHNOM PENH, July 17 (NYT).—Authoritative sources here report that President Nixon sent a letter early this month inviting Lon Nol to the United States for medical treatment related to his stroke in 1971, but that the invitation was declined, reportedly in the belief that it was a move to ease him out of power. The sources said that, despite the refusal, a visiting representative of Mr. Nixon, Gen. Frederick

Troops Leave 2 Posts Near Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, July 17 (AP).—Government troops abandoned two positions under heavy rebel attacks today, north and west of this capital, according to field reports.

Reports coming from the area of Chrey Laos, 12 miles north of Phnom Penh, said that government troops, encircled for five days, pulled out after running out of ammunition. Other reports said that government troops fighting three miles west of Highway 5, in the same area, also abandoned their positions because of a lack of ammunition.

Three battalions moved in to relieve the besieged troops Friday, one day after the Chrey Laos garrison came under attack, but were beaten back.

Three other government outposts—Phum Thum, Treapeng Prey and Prey Pong—two miles west of Chrey Laos, also were reported under heavy attack by mortars this morning. Ten miles southwest of Chrey Laos, the reports said, the railway town of Tuol Leap on the defunct Phnom Penh-Battambang line also was evacuated. There were no details.

B-52 Raids Nearby
Repercussions from continuing U.S. Air Force B-52 raids just six miles away, meanwhile, rattled windows and sent shock waves through the city.

Reuters reported that the B-52 raids combined with the approach of Communist troops had forced the evacuation of important military and political prisoners from an outlying jail into securer confinement in the city.

Cambodian Prime Minister in Tam said about 500 of the 10,000 prisoners in the Prey Sar jail had been evacuated over the last three days to centers in Phnom Penh.

One field dispatch said that a U.S. F-111 fighter-bomber mistakenly attacked government troops 13 miles southeast of the capital, wounding more than 20. The dispatch could not be officially confirmed. The mistaken air strike was reported on Highway 3. Reports said that the F-111's mission was to attack insurgent positions around the temple at Wat Preahle Lang.

The plane, working with another F-111, reportedly was supporting soldiers trying to relieve a small garrison encircled three days ago. Nearby, one government soldier was killed and three were wounded as three airborne battalions tried to advance toward Wat Preahle Lang. A report said that the casualties were caused by an insurgent mortar barrage that blocked the airborne troops' way.

New U.S. Envoy Takes Over Post In South Vietnam

SAIGON, July 17 (Reuters).—General A. Martin arrived here today to take over as American ambassador to South Vietnam. The 60-year-old career diplomat succeeds Ellsworth Bunker, who resigned soon after the signing of the Vietnam peace agreement and left two months ago.

Meanwhile, military officials from the South Vietnamese government and the Viet Cong provisional revolutionary government met today and renewed their appeals for an end to the fighting, which has continued sporadically despite last month's renewed peace call by the opposing sides.

Government officials in Saigon said the two sides discussed the ceasefire but came to no agreement. The meeting was described as the most "peaceful" since the South Vietnamese parties began negotiations nearly six months ago.

Russians Cite Records For Air Speed Climbs

MOSCOW, July 17 (Reuters).—The Soviet Defense Ministry newspaper Red Star today claimed three new world air speed climbing records by Soviet pilots. It said test pilot Pyotr Osolovskiy, flying an E-260 supersonic fighter, reached a height of 50,000 meters (164,042 feet) in 4 minutes 35 seconds.

He followed this by climbing to 55,000 meters (180,439 feet) in another record time of 3 minutes 32 seconds, Red Star said. The paper added that another test pilot, Boris Orlov, scored a third record in an identical aircraft by soaring to 20,000 meters (65,617 feet) in 2 minutes 49.8 seconds.

C. Weyand, commander in chief of the U.S. Army in the Pacific, renewed the suggestion late last week in meetings with Mr. Lon Nol. They said that the Cambodian president was still resisting despite mounting pressure in Cambodian circles.

The sources confirm that a large number of Cambodians, as well as Americans, now view Mr. Lon Nol, and perhaps his entire ruling group, as standing in the way of effective government here and of negotiations for a cease-fire with the Communist-led insurgents and Cambodia's former ruler, Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Recent reports attributed to senior officials in Washington say that the administration is prepared to abandon the Lon Nol government, if that is the price of a cease-fire.

The diplomatic activity concerning Cambodia, and the rumors associated with it, continued to intensify as Thomas O. Enders, the second-ranking diplomat at the American Embassy here, left Phnom Penh yesterday for two weeks of consultations in Washington. Mr. Enders, the deputy chief of mission, shares power at the embassy with Ambassador Henry C. Swank.

Problems of Defense
Mr. Enders's trip follows closely the visit here by Gen. Weyand, former commander of American forces in Vietnam. Gen. Weyand was accompanied by two other generals from the Pacific command and it is presumed that his weekend discussions with Mr. Lon Nol and other Cambodian leaders centered on Cambodia's problems of defense after the expected cutoff of American bombing support on Aug. 15. But foreign diplomats here did not rule out a political aspect to Gen. Weyand's visit.

Unconfirmed reports said that the general's discussions with the Cambodian president touched on Mr. Nixon's letter. According to the authoritative sources, Mr. Lon Nol considered the Washington invitation for about a week before rejecting it. Mr. Lon Nol, the sources said, explained to Mr. Nixon that the press of affairs on him was very heavy and he felt that his presence in Cambodia was indispensable at this time.

One report said that Ambassador Swank did not send Mr. Lon Nol's refusal immediately, in the hope that the Cambodian leader would reconsider, perhaps after talking with Gen. Weyand.

The embassy would say only that "all high-level correspondence" between Cambodian officials and American officials "is promptly passed by this mission."

Not Fully Recovered
Despite Mr. Lon Nol's refusal, rumors persisted in Phnom Penh that he still might be persuaded to leave—a reflection of the air of uncertainty here as the bombing cutoff date approaches.

The Americans have been trying for months to persuade the Cambodian leader to go to the United States for specialized medical attention, possibly an operation, unavailable in Cambodia. The 59-year-old president has not fully recovered from the 1971 stroke that left his left side partly paralyzed, despite treatments by American doctors in Cambodia and in Hawaii.

The high-level renewal of the American pressure on him to leave, however, takes on special significance now, with the military situation deteriorating, with the crucial American air support about to be withdrawn and with Prince Sihanouk saying that he will never negotiate with Mr. Lon Nol and the three other members of Cambodia's High Political Council. Those men collaborated in deposing the prince in 1970.

Prince Sihanouk, who has been presiding over a government in exile in Peking, has called the council members traitors and has said that he will hang them if they fall into his hands.

The Lon Nol government, because of what critics describe as its corrupt and feudal ways, has lost almost all the popular support it had when it ousted Prince Sihanouk. The students and others on Phnom Penh's intelligentsia at the time were fed up with the prince's flamboyant and monarchical methods.

But Mr. Lon Nol and his coterie also were part of the Sihanouk government and in the eyes of many observers, they seem to be as feudal as the prince, though they call the government a republic.

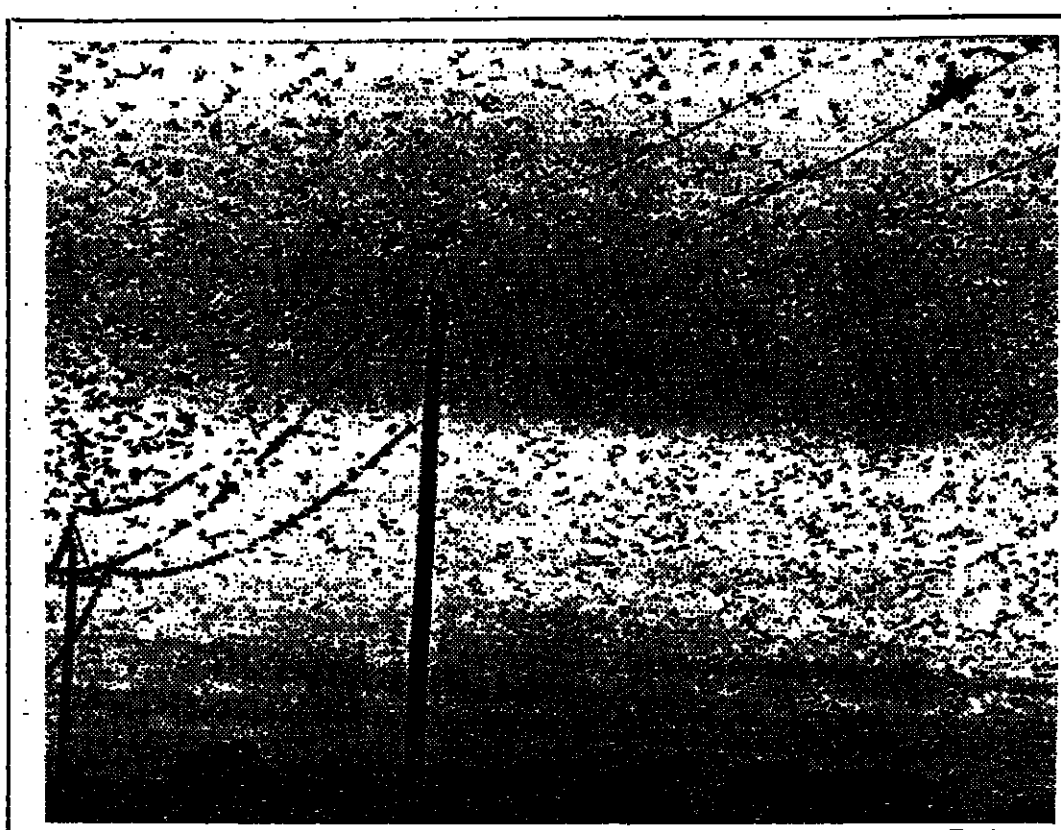
"You've got a god-president now instead of a god-king," a foreign diplomat said. "That's the only change."

Other critics point out that, while feudal leadership might be tolerable in a stable peaceful situation, it has proved disastrous with the country at war.

"We have a leadership crisis now that we didn't have under Sihanouk," one Western analyst said. "The whole system—the whole High Political Council—is a barrier to getting something settled here."

Brezhnev to Visit India

NEW DELHI, July 17 (AP).—Official sources confirmed today that Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev will visit India "within the next few weeks." The visit will most likely coincide with the Aug. 9 second anniversary of the Indian-Soviet Treaty of Peace and Friendship.



THE BIRDS—An alert and enterprising photographer took this shot of a starling-covered sky at daybreak in the little Danish city of Ribe in southern Jutland.

Saigon Names Winners of Oil Contracts

By David K. Shieler

SAIGON, July 17 (NYT).—American, British, Dutch and Canadian companies won rights yesterday to drill for oil off the coast of South Vietnam.

According to a government official, contracts were awarded to the Mobil, Exxon, Shell and Sunningdale oil companies. Mobil and Exxon are American-owned, Sunningdale is Canadian and Shell is owned jointly by American, British and Dutch interests.

Discovery of oil would be a boon to South Vietnam's flagging economy and would enhance the country's value at a time of an increasingly severe worldwide petroleum shortage. But officials here have warned that even if oil reserves are found, it will be years before substantial production can be achieved.

Tran Van Khoi, executive director of the National Petroleum Board, estimated recently that it will take at least 18 months for the companies to complete seismic studies that are essential for choosing the best drilling sites. Several years will then be required for drilling productive wells and full production could probably not come before the end of the decade, Mr. Khoi said.

UN Made Survey
The first indication that oil reserves might lie beneath the South China Sea came in 1966 in a United Nations aerial magnetic survey. More detailed surveys were done in 1968, 1969 and 1970, lending weight to the probability that oil would be found.

Concerns were invited to submit bids in May and on July 3 seven groups of companies bid. Those rejected yesterday included a Japanese firm, half owned by the Japanese government, and two French companies.

The winners reportedly agreed to pay the Saigon government more than \$16 million for drilling rights. Terms of the contracts require the companies to pay the government 12.5 percent of their gross revenue from the oil discoveries and 55 percent of their taxable incomes after the deduction of exploration and operating expenses.

African Bishop And Smith Hold Political Talks

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 17 (Reuters).—Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the African National Council, today held his first official talks with Prime Minister Ian Smith and described them as an important advance for all Rhodesians, black and white.

The bishop, president of Rhodesia's most prominent African political grouping, said he believed there might be further meetings with Mr. Smith on the deadlocked Anglo-Rhodesian constitutional dispute, but added that this question had been left open.

The unprecedented meeting, held at the prime minister's office, took place at Bishop Muzorewa's request to discuss ways of ending the dispute, which concerns the political position of the African majority in white-ruled Rhodesia.

Speaking to reporters afterward, Bishop Muzorewa described the 80-minute meeting as "very cordial but highly confidential."

Three weeks ago, Mr. Smith rejected demands by the African National Council that included parliamentary equality.

Miner Found Alive In Welsh Accident

LLANELL, Wales, July 17 (UPI).—Michael Williams, 36, one of two miners who were trapped in a flooded mine, survived, a National Coal Board spokesman said today.

Mr. Williams was trapped deep underground by a sudden flood of water in the Gynheirdd coal mine, Frank Evans, 52, who was working with him when the mine was flooded, died in the accident.

Britain Recognizes Hanoi; Bonn May Be Next to Do So

LONDON, July 17 (AP).—Britain today announced formal recognition of North Vietnam and offered early negotiations for the establishment of full diplomatic relations.

If Hanoi authorities agree, talks on exchanging ambassadors will begin in Peking in about a month.

The British action is likely to be followed soon by West Germany, which will mean that a majority of NATO nations will have recognized the Hanoi regime.

The announcement was made in the House of Commons by a Foreign Office minister, Anthony Royle. He said that London sees Hanoi as "the government of the state whose territory lies north of the provisional military demarcation line laid down in the 1954 Geneva agreements."

He added: "We continue to recognize the government of the Republic of Vietnam, with its capital at Saigon, as the only legal government of South Vietnam, whose territory lies south of the demarcation line."

Dissident Writer Amalrik Imprisoned 3 More Years
By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, July 17 (WP).—A Soviet court in remote Siberia has sentenced dissident writer Andrei Amalrik to three additional years in prison camp. Reliable informants said today, Amalrik completed one three-year sentence in May and was expected to be released, but was re-arrested instead.

Amalrik, 35, has become widely known abroad for several books and plays about the Soviet Union, though he is not well-known in Russia. His last book was called, "Will the Soviet Union Survive Until 1984?"

His arrest brought protests from prominent intellectuals in London, New York, Paris and elsewhere. But the Soviet authorities ignored all this and decided to extend Amalrik's stay in prison. Their decision apparently reflects determination not to allow any relaxation of Soviet domestic controls in conjunction with more relaxed new Soviet foreign policies.

Amalrik was charged, this time as in his original trial three years ago, under Article 190 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. This article forbids "the spreading of deliberate fabrications that defame the Soviet state and public order."

The new charge in late May came as a complete surprise to his wife and friends, and apparently also to Amalrik himself. He had notified his wife from Siberia that he would be home as scheduled just days before he learned he was again under arrest.

The actual basis for the new charges has not been revealed. Mrs. Amalrik was apparently unable to persuade the authorities to allow the lawyer of her choice to represent her husband in the new trial. She went to Siberia for the proceedings, and has not yet returned to Moscow. Friends here do not know if she was allowed to attend.

Uganda, Zaire Rename Lakes; Guess What?
KINSHASA, Zaire, July 17 (AP).—Uganda and Zaire have decided to rename Lakes Edward and Albert "President Idi Amin Dada" and "President Mobutu Sese Seko," respectively.

The change was the final touch to rounds of talks held in Aruwa, Uganda, between Gen. Amin and Zaire's President Mobutu.

The two lakes form a natural border between north-eastern Zaire and part of Uganda.

7% Gains in '73 Are Reported for Soviet Industry

MOSCOW, July 17 (Reuters).—Soviet industrial production increased by 7 percent in the first half of 1973 over the same period last year, it was stated at the Supreme Soviet session which began here today.

Politburo member Kiril Mazurev told the Soviet Union's legislative assembly that during this period all the country's industrial ministries and those of the constituent republics fulfilled their plans.

In addition they produced extra goods worth 4.6 billion rubles (about \$6.2 billion), he said.

The Supreme Soviet's two chambers—the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities—were meeting here in joint session.

Its last meeting in December approved drastic cuts in this year's plans for economic growth, lowering industrial production targets after serious industrial failures and agricultural losses last year.

2 Die, 5 Hurt In Blast at Belfast House

Bomb Kills Soldiers Patrolling Divis Flats

BELFAST, July 17 (UPI).—Two soldiers died and five persons were injured today when a booby-trap bomb exploded in the Divis Flats complex here, an army spokesman said.

The two dead soldiers were among five on a routine search of the Divis Flats buildings in the Lower Falls Road area, occupied exclusively by Roman Catholics and the scene of dozens of incidents in recent years, when the bomb exploded in an electricity transformer beside an elevator shaft, causing extensive damage to the building. The other three soldiers and two women who lived in the building were injured.

The spokesman said that the bomb was detonated from outside the building. The two dead brought to 189 the number of soldiers killed in four years of strife among the province's majority Protestants, minority Catholics and security forces. The total number of victims so far is 847.

In other violence, a suspected Irish Republican Army punishment squad shot two young men in the leg in Belfast and a letter-bomb exploded in the face of a postman in Londonderry, the army spokesman said.

He said that police believed the IRA was responsible for the two gunshot victims because of the nature of their wounds, as well as for the letter-bomb, which was addressed to a policeman.

In Londonderry, the army warned teenagers that it could be dangerous to shoot at soldiers, who have now been told to ignore the sex and age of snipers when firing back.

Army and government sources, meanwhile, said today that they are delighted with the seizure in Dublin of arms destined for the IRA. Coming on the heels of the seizure during the weekend of 50,000 IRA propaganda booklets by the Irish Republic Police, "it has been a bad week for the IRA," a high-ranking officer at army headquarters in Belfast said.

Commons Rejects Motion

Wilson Forces Protest Vote On Caetano's Visit to London

LONDON, July 17 (Reuters).—Britain's Labor opposition tonight forced a protest vote in Parliament against the controversial visit to this country of Portuguese Premier Marcello Caetano.

The move, on a technical motion, was rejected by a margin of 28 votes (399-371) following a stormy debate in which Labor leader Harold Wilson was accused of political opportunism and of trying to cause the maximum embarrassment while Mr. Caetano was here.

The charges came from Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home, who said the government did not believe it should throw away valuable ties with Portugal in a fit of indignation based on no foundation of fact.

He was referring to the recent newspaper report alleging that Portuguese troops had massacred hundreds of villagers in Mozambique.

Wilson Attacks Caetano
In a scathing attack on celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the English-Portuguese treaty of friendship, Mr. Wilson had said Labor's objections to Mr. Caetano's visit were based "on a condemnation of the whole life style of Portuguese fascism at home and their repressive colonial policy abroad."

On the original massacre allegation, Mr. Wilson said that this was "a most outrageous and bestial atrocity" which had been widely supported by further reports accompanied by much detail.

Earlier, the Lord Mayor of London defended Mr. Caetano in a luncheon speech while a few demonstrators belittled hostility outside on the street.

NATO Command Change

BRUSSELS, July 17 (Reuters).—NATO today announced that Vice-Admiral Sir Terence Lewin, 52, will take over as commander in chief of the English Channel and Eastern Atlantic areas in December, succeeding another Briton, Adm. Sir Edward Ashmore.

On the second day of his visit to Britain, Mr. Caetano was guest of honor at a banquet in Mansion House.

He heard the Lord Mayor—a Labor peer, Lord Mias—tell the assembled guests:

"We in London very much regret the accusations which are being made against your country."

Later Mr. Caetano drove past jeering demonstrators to dine with Queen Elizabeth II at Buckingham Palace.

Mass Rally in Mozambique

LOURENCO MARQUES, Mozambique, July 17 (UPI).—A rally by about 45,000 persons protesting against the British reports of alleged Portuguese Army atrocities in Mozambique was held here today.

The city came to a standstill in the late afternoon as stores, offices and factories gave workers time off to protest against British newspaper reports and Labor party support for the allegations of mass killings of Africans.

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PARIS

Makarova, Nureyev
Dancing Outdoors

By David Stevens

PARIS, July 17 (UPI).—Natalia Makarova and Rudolf Nureyev, having danced together in public for the first time last month in London, brought their embryonic but fascinating partnership here last night for the Paris Opéra's semi-new production of "Swan Lake" that will continue this month as one of the key summer attractions in the Cour Carrée of the Louvre.

The new elements, besides the participation of the two Kirov-trained stars, were the costumes of Marcel Escoffier and, in a sense, the use of the Pavillon de l'Horloge and the facades of Lesot and Lemercier as a scenic backdrop. Choregraphically, it is still the version mounted for the Opéra 13 years ago by Vladimir Bourmeister,

Rudolf Nureyev and Natalia Makarova at a rehearsal of "Swan Lake" at the Louvre's Cour Carrée.

AP.

with Ivanov-Petipa for Act II, plus some of Nureyev's personal interpolations.

In one way or another, there

were further modifications doubtless imposed in part by the frigid post-rain temperature in which last night's performance took place. Before Act III, it was announced that Makarova was not feeling well and would not dance her variations or the coda, and she also took a resonant fall during this act, although she smoothly

continued without apparent ill-effect.

All the same, there was much to be enthusiastic about. Makarova's immensely secure yet light and airy technique seems to have the contrasting Odette and Odile personalities built into it without resort to superficial dramatics or exaggeration. Her lyric and fluid

movements as the White Swan give way to a slightly sharper accompaniment, but not so much as to make the Prince's gullibility unbelievable.

Nureyev seemed to get off to an effortful start, but his performance grew steadily more assured and dramatically intense and he was always an effective and considerate partner.

Other highlights were provided in the Act I pas de quatre by Francesca Zumbo's airborne, feather-light solo, and Nicole Chomre's more earthbound, but hardly less enchanting one. Patricia Bart's jester was full of vitality and dramatic power.

Elsewhere, the cold and perhaps lack of familiarity with the outdoor stage took a toll. The corps did not demonstrate any great unity of purpose and the Act II pas de trois and pas de quatre were on the heavy-footed side.

But as an outdoor summer spectacle, the production is a success. Bourmeister's choreography, supervised by Jean Sarrailh, is well adapted to the massive stage. Escoffier's costumes—including a Roebuck with a 747 wingspan and some colors that might seem downright gaudy indoors—also helped fill the space. And the Louvre itself was more than a backdrop—the Act III vision of Odette comes from an upper window of the Pavillon de l'Horloge, and for the finale, the Prince and Odette drift off toward the illuminated Louvre to live happily ever after.

The music, canned for the occasion by the Opéra orchestra under Ashley Lawrence, was well reproduced for the most part. The performances continue until July 23, Sundays excepted, with Nureyev scheduled for all performances, and Makarova, Noëlla Fontollos and Ghislaine Thesmar sharing the Odette-Odile role.

THE ARTS AGENDA

An exhibition of Dürer's engravings, comprising about 300 copper and wood engravings, opened earlier this month at the Musée des Beaux-Arts in Caen, France, where it will run throughout the summer. The works are from the Mancel Collection, left to the Norman city in the last century by a private collector, who has been the source of earlier exhibitions in the museum of Rembrandt and Callot engravings.

In conjunction with a series of summer workshops and seminars being conducted in Chartres by the School of Orpheus of Berkeley, Calif., the School of Orpheus Players is giving a series of concerts that will continue through the next three weekends (July 20-Aug. 5). The concerts, ranging in repertoire from the 17th to 20th centuries (omitting the 19th) are Fridays and Saturdays at 9 p.m. and Sundays at 5 p.m. in the Galerie de Chartres (Ancienne Eglise Sainte-Foy), Rue Collin d'Harcourt, with tickets also available at the Syndicat d'Initiative in Chartres.

The Festival of Antibes-Juan-les-Pins, from July 23 to Aug. 27, opens this year with a concert by the Sopliana Chamber Orchestra of Hungary, with Pierre

Pierlot as oboe soloist, and ends with Igor Oistrakh as conductor and soloist with the Franz Liszt Chamber Orchestra of Budapest. In between are recitals by pianists Wilhelm Kempff, Georges Solchany and Shura Cherkassky and other events.

A concert by the French Radio's Orchestre Lyrique and chorus, under Pierre Michel Le Conte, in Saint-Germain-des-Près Church on July 23 will include the first performance of "Et, En" by Michel Decoust, for large orchestra and chorus, as well as César Franck's "Redemption" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater." The concert is part of the program of the Paris Festival Festival.

The English Church of St. Peter in Château d'Oex, Switzerland, will be the site of a brief festival, with concerts Aug. 4, 6 and 8 devoted mainly to baroque music, and Mozart, and including the first performance of "Kleine Kammermusik" for viola and harpsichord by the Swiss composer Peter Benary. The performers include Lory and Ernest Wallfisch, harpsichord and viola; Mary Burgess, mezzo-soprano; Raymond Maylan, flutist, and the Academic Chamber Orchestra of Belgrade. Mr. Wallfisch is director of the festival.

LONDON

A Candidate for Ballet Stardom

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, July 17 (UPI).—The Royal Ballet School has been giving public performances every summer for 14 years now but it isn't every year that it can produce a dancer of obvious star potential. This year, however, it has done just that with 18-year-old Mark Silver, who had a personal triumph in the difficult and demanding role of Oberon in Ashton's "The Dream" at the school's annual Covent Garden matinee.

(The Royal Ballet School continues its performances all this week at Richmond, and next week in the open air in Holland Park. Visitors could find these among the most enjoyable and the cheapest entertainments available in London.)

Last year I reported on Mark Silver's unusual promise; it is extremely gratifying to find the promise turning into achievement so rapidly. He has a sensitive and charming stage personality, and the gift of making every step and gesture seem meaningful. He could be expected to look right as Oberon; what could not be taken for granted was the authority with which he held the stage and the technical virtuosity with which he danced.

Many people are already making comparisons with Anthony Dowell—no bad comparison for a student who is only just about to join the Covent Garden corps de ballet.

It is the boys who shine this year, which is no bad thing as British ballet is normally richer in young female talent. Denis Bonner, remembered for his Alain in the school's "La Fille Mal Gardée" last year, scored in another of Alexander Grant's created roles, Bottom in "The Dream." His solo on his points was very confidently done and the pathos of the end was well captured.

She is to be numbered among the rapidly multiplying clan of songwriters who have found both pleasure and profit in becoming the singers of their own songs, notably Jim Webb, Randy Newman, Kris Kristofferson, and Harry Nilsson, not to mention those who have been singer-songwriters from the beginning: Bob Dylan, Joan Baez, Laura Nyro, Joni Mitchell and many more.

They are a fascinating breed, if only because of the rapture they inspire in the hearts of their young listeners by a kind of vocalism as innocent of artifice or technical accomplishment and sophistication as their songs are innocent of any but the simplest expressions of loneliness and longing for friendship and acceptance—on one's own terms, of course.

The most interesting of the girls this year are Marion Lindsay in the leading role of "Solitaire," looking remarkably like a young Lynn Seymour and bringing the ballet the right kind of gentle sadness, and Gillian Esprit, catching at least a hint of the tragedy and style which Berlioz used to bring to "La Fête Strangée."

Quite apart from the pleasures of discovering new dancers, these school performances are also often used to revive half-forgotten ballets and to try out new ones. Andrew Howard's "La Fête Strangée" has been out of the repertoire far too long; the effect it makes even with a student cast and with the orchestral accom-

paniment reduced to two piano should persuade planners to revive it at the Royal Opera House.

But Alfred Rodriguez's "Variations Concertantes," though it serves well enough to display dancers in a series of difficult steps, is too dry and academic to make a satisfying ballet.

On the other hand the under-15-year-old boys from the junior school make such a hit with the English folk dances that it is tempting to suggest these for the regular repertoire. Some of the dances are astonishingly lively and abstract, and they actually gain from the enthusiasm and talent of the male dancers of tomorrow.

MONTREUX

Singer-Songwriter King
Makes Her European Debut

By Henry Pleasants

MONTREUX, Switzerland, July 17 (UPI).—The last night of the annual International Jazz Festival became the occasion for the first European appearance of the singer-songwriter King.

Miss King's program was essentially the same as that which, just six weeks ago, drew upwards of 100,000 to the sheep meadow in New York's Central Park and which was heard by an estimated quarter of a million, counting those in high-rise apartment houses on either side of the park who found it either irresistible or inescapable.

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What distinguishes Carole King from the others, and what, with her millions-selling "Tapestry" album, has earned her a formidable catalogue of awards, is her irrepressible amiability, her wit, lack of pretense, and her cheerful of the simplest events, even those that have made so many her troubled troubadour brothers and sisters so tedious.

As a concertizing singer, she has also had both the humors and the wit to surround herself with a superb backing group of 11 pieces, headed by the guitarist G.T. Walker, which, in a warm-up part of the program, provided three quarters of a hour of jazz, or jazz-rock, as it is heard earlier in the festival for some of the biggest names in modern jazz.

They are an asset of inestimable value. Miss King sings to her own piano accompaniment. They are absurdly and obtrusively amplified, because, I was told, it wastes it that way.

She had a huge success with a majority of itinerant young Americans who obviously love most of the songs by heart, at not just the ubiquitous "You Got a Friend," "Natural Woman" and "Up on the Roof."

So, on Saturday night, at Stomus Yamashita's Red Buddha Theater in their "The Man From The East," a vividly imagined and splendidly executed example of multi-media theater embraced music, dancing, miming, costume, lighting, picture projection etc., and drawing upon both Occidental and Oriental cultures.



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امكان السفر

Emminger Says Banks May Begin Selling Gold

FRANKFURT, July 17 (Reuters).—Western central banks, which are currently forbidden to sell gold from their reserves on the free market, may shortly start doing so, according to Otmir Emminger, vice-president of the West German Bundesbank.

In an interview today with the business daily Handelsblatt, Mr. Emminger said he thought it probable that central banks would be permitted to sell gold before world monetary reform is achieved.

The International Monetary Fund's Committee of 20, which has been discussing the future shape of the world monetary system, agreed in Washington last week that official gold sales would be a feature of future monetary arrangements.

The ban on central banks' selling gold has been in force since 1968, when Western governments agreed to separate free-market dealings in gold from its role as a monetary reserve asset.

Less of \$3 Billion
They did so after efforts to hold down the free-market price of gold to the then officially agreed price of \$35 an ounce failed. Central banks nearly \$3 billion in five and a half months.

Today, gold in the vaults of central banks is officially valued at \$42.23 an ounce, while the same metal is selling on the free market at over \$120 an ounce. But central banks are allowed neither to buy nor sell it, except to each other.

Mr. Emminger said the 1968 agreement had become virtually meaningless.

Its purpose had been to support convertibility of the dollar into gold at the official rate, but the United States ended its convertibility commitment two years ago, he said.

Mr. Emminger said it would be a mere formality to drop the 1968 agreement, and that this could come quickly—even overnight.

He cited American gold sales as one possibility, saying the United States could sell gold for dollars which it would then freeze.

This would kill two birds with one stone, in that it would constitute official U.S. support for the dollar and cool speculation on the gold market, Mr. Emminger said.

Gold Price up 87%
As a result of the dollar's decline and the dramatic rise in speculative demand for gold, the dollar price of gold rose by about 87 percent during the first five months of this year.

Mr. Emminger also pointed to the termination next year of the 1968 agreement between the IMF and South Africa, the world's largest gold producer, under which the IMF undertakes to buy South African gold if the free-market gold price falls below its official price.

Although this agreement has lost all practical value because of the sharp rise in the free-market gold price, Mr. Emminger said that central banks could regard its expiry next spring as marking the end of their commitment to keep away from the free market.

The United States alone still holds over 13,000 metric tons of gold in its reserves, and 25 tons is considered to be a very large day's combined turnover in the London and Zurich bullion markets.

Second Question
However, Mr. Emminger said that in the context of world monetary reform, the gold question is of secondary importance when compared with such matters as fixing exchange rates.

He noted that the Committee of 20 has agreed on a system of fixed but adjustable parities and approved floating in certain circumstances.

In trying to find a formula to determine exchange rates, Mr. Emminger said, the committee



Otmir Emminger

has reached a compromise position as a basis for further negotiations.

The development of a country's reserves will be taken as an important indicator as to whether a currency should be revalued or devalued. However, reserves will not in themselves trigger a parity change but will instead form the basis of consultations in which other indicators will be considered.

Sales Seen Unlikely
ZURICH, July 17 (AP-DJ).—Sales of monetary gold by the central banks on the free market would not make much sense at this time because they would "merely boost the dollar inflow," Pierre Fieckiger, a director of the Swiss national bank, said today.

"I cannot imagine that any important central bank at this time would be ready to sell its gold," Mr. Fieckiger told a reporter. "It certainly wouldn't be our intention."

Such an approach could be considered in the framework of an international monetary reform, but would be of little use as a separate move, he added.

Mr. Fieckiger was commenting on the statement by Mr. Emminger.

Auto Makers In Germany Eyeing U.S.

Plant Investment Seen Reaching \$1 Billion

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP-DJ).—West German manufacturers are considering direct U.S. business investments that could total as much as \$1 billion, Malcolm S. Pray, president of the American Imported Automobile Dealers Association, said today.

Mr. Pray said the West German companies giving "active consideration" to locating manufacturing facilities in the United States include Volkswagen, West Germany's largest auto producer.

Mr. Pray, a Greenwich, Connecticut, imported automobile dealer, said he based his estimate on discussions with West German government, industry and banking leaders. He headed a U.S. business mission in talks last week in West Germany.

"German government, banking and industry leaders have reached the decision that the time has come for Germany to switch from concentration on the export of products to export of capital," Mr. Pray said in a statement made public by the imported auto dealers group in Washington.

He estimated that the \$1 billion in direct German business investment in the United States could create about 30,000 jobs for U.S. workers.

VW Move Imminent
On the basis of discussions with Gunter Plues, Volkswagen's director of foreign subsidiary operations, officials of the U.S. imported car dealers group said they believe a Volkswagen decision is "imminent" on setting up a major U.S. assembly operation.

This plant eventually could supply U.S. dealers with about 500,000 cars a year, they said.

Robert McElwaine, of the U.S. importers group, said dealers also hope to persuade Japanese auto manufacturers, including Toyota Motor Co. and Nissan Motor Co., to undertake direct U.S. investments in the form of manufacturing or assembly operations.

It is expected that a U.S. imported car dealers group will visit Japan next year to discuss this with car makers.

Volkswagen had considered a plant in New Jersey to assemble cars for the U.S. market about 20 years ago, but finally turned it down, because U.S. labor costs were considered then to be much higher than those in Western European auto plants. This is no longer the case, Mr. McElwaine said.

Mr. Pray said Elga Steeg, deputy minister of economics for external trade in the West German government, had assured the U.S. business mission that "it is the German government's view that German firms should invest abroad, and in the United States, and in the automobile industry."

The precise terms of the support buying have never been announced. Usually well informed sources have reported that the United States is underwriting the foreign buying of dollars with its reserve assets and is sharing half the exchange risk with the Europeans.

"I don't believe that the United States is really ready to give up its gold to other central banks," said a Zurich banker. "That's why I'm very doubtful how much support the dollar will really get."

Other factors in today's decline were the continuing disclosures of the Watergate scandal, which has made foreigners question how well the Nixon administration can direct the economy, and the expectation in some quarters that the next monthly foreign trade figure to be published by the Commerce Department will not be favorable.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Interest on ENEL Loan Reduced

A \$1-billion medium-term bank loan for the Italian power authority, Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica (ENEL), has been virtually completed at an interest margin lower than anticipated, syndicate sources report. The 10-year loan is now scheduled to bear an interest rate fixed at 0.875 percentage point above the three or six-month interbank Eurodollar rates over three years, at the option of the borrower. In the next four years the spread rises to 0.5625 point, and then to 0.75 point over the Eurodollar rates for the remaining three years, the sources say. The loan had earlier been expected to carry a half point spread over the first four years, a 0.625-point spread for the next three years and a 0.875-point spread for the last three years. Formal signing of the loan is expected within the next two weeks.

AMC, Shinjin in Korean Venture

American Motors Corp. (AMC) and Shinjin Motor Co., of Seoul, have agreed on a joint venture to produce and market light utility vehicles in South Korea. AMC says the arrangement, which has been submitted to the Korean government for final approval, would divide ownership of the venture in half and would include a worldwide trade agreement that will allow the venture to export. In June, 1972, General Motors Corp. entered a joint venture with Shinjin to produce cars and trucks in Korea.

Burmah Seeks Interest in U.S. Firm

Ladd Petroleum Corp. of the United States is holding talks with Burmah Oil Co., of Britain, on the possible purchase of a "substantial block" of

Ladd common stock. Ladd says new shares would be issued for this purpose. Burmah would have representation on the Ladd board but Ladd would "continue to effectively operate as an independent entity under present management with no material changes in direction and goals," Ladd says. Burmah is understood to be seeking a 51 percent interest in the U.S. company. At a price somewhat above the current market price of Ladd shares the transaction would have a value of \$40 million to \$50 million.

NYSE Brokers' Losses Estimated

Losses of New York Stock Exchange member firms for the month of June were about \$40 million, William C. Freund, the exchange's chief economist, reports. Mr. Freund says the figure is preliminary and subject to "a possible wide margin of error" but does "in any case indicate continuing prevalence of emergency conditions in the industry." The June figure compares with a previously reported total loss of \$27.9 million in May for member firms. Mr. Freund says that if the estimated June loss is correct, it means that losses in the first half were \$192.4 million.

Matsushita Plans Capital Increase

Matsushita Electric Works Ltd. plans to increase its capital to 15.4 billion yen from the present 12 billion yen through a rights issue and a public offer. Shareholders of record on Sept. 29, 1973, will be given rights to purchase two new shares for each 10 shares held on that date. The offer price is 50 yen (par value) per share. Applications for the rights issue are expected to be accepted between Nov. 8-20, and for a 20-million share offer between Nov. 19-22. The offer price has not yet been fixed.

Company Reports

Bendix				Evans Products				Koppers			
Third Quarter	1973	1972		Second Quarter	1973	1972		Second Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	612.7	477.5		Revenue (millions)	302.3	259.7		Revenue (millions)	185.9	164.5	
Profits (millions)	18.1	15.0		Profits (millions)	11.90	9.82		Profits (millions)	8.44	6.39	
Per Share	1.10	0.90		Per Share	0.70	0.55		Per Share	1.47	1.13	
Nine Months				First Half				First Half			
Revenue (millions)	1,689.0	1,317.0		Revenue (millions)	533.5	444.2		Revenue (millions)	332.2	282.8	
Profits (millions)	48.9	38.3		Profits (millions)	16.05	12.94		Profits (millions)	12.2	7.7	
Per Share	2.95	2.37		Per Share	0.94	0.74		Per Share	2.11	1.33	
Chase Manhattan				First Nat'l City Corp.				Monsanto			
Second Quarter	1973	1972		Second Quarter	1973	1972		Second Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	338.3	345.4		Revenue (millions)	454.15	450.29		Revenue (millions)	655.0	654.8	
Profits (millions)	33.75	33.53		Profits (millions)	165.12	159.25		Profits (millions)	65.3	31.5	
Per Share	0.17	0.10		Per Share	0.80	0.41		Per Share	1.90	0.91	
First Half				First Half				First Half			
Revenue (millions)	678.6	670.9		Revenue (millions)	1,123.31	1,096.76		Revenue (millions)	1,280.0	1,179.0	
Profits (millions)	65.3	62.8		Profits (millions)	310.31	298.76		Profits (millions)	139.0	79.3	
Per Share	0.32	0.28		Per Share	1.60	1.50		Per Share	4.06	2.29	
American Cyanamid				Goodrich				Motorola			
Second Quarter	1973	1972		Second Quarter	1973	1972		Second Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	372.1	355.0		Revenue (millions)	443.2	394.4		Revenue (millions)	368.6	281.6	
Profits (millions)	35.3	27.5		Profits (millions)	17.5	16.9		Profits (millions)	23.70	13.87	
Per Share	0.73	0.57		Per Share	1.18	1.17		Per Share	0.85	0.50	
First Half				First Half				First Half			
Revenue (millions)	728.8	688.6		Revenue (millions)	849.1	741.8		Revenue (millions)	689.9	630.3	
Profits (millions)	65.3	51.4		Profits (millions)	20.8	25.7		Profits (millions)	38.00	21.77	
Per Share	1.55	1.06		Per Share	2.07	1.78		Per Share	1.37	0.80	
Continental Can				Ingersoll-Rand				Nat'l Distillers & Chem.			
Second Quarter	1973	1972		Second Quarter	1973	1972		Second Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	635.0	579.5		Revenue (millions)	261.3	235.3		Revenue (millions)	306.96	280.59	
Profits (millions)	27.75	23.96		Profits (millions)	21.6	18.4		Profits (millions)	10.06	6.85	
Per Share	0.95	0.83		Per Share	1.30	1.09		Per Share	0.37	0.26	
First Half				First Half				First Half			
Revenue (millions)	1,200.5	1,077.6		Revenue (millions)	494.4	430.8		Revenue (millions)	589.36	544.19	
Profits (millions)	44.16	36.44		Profits (millions)	40.1	34.8		Profits (millions)	20.07	14.92	
Per Share	1.51	1.25		Per Share	2.39	2.04		Per Share	0.73	0.54	
Eaton				Kellogg				Polaroid			
Second Quarter	1973	1972		Second Quarter	1973	1972		Second Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	402.6	319.9		Revenue (millions)	205.0	191.1		Revenue (millions)	143.3	122.5	
Profits (millions)	26.45	19.53		Profits (millions)	15.9	14.6		Profits (millions)	8.36	7.35	
Per Share	1.51	1.05		Per Share	0.23	0.20		Per Share	0.26	0.32	
First Half				First Half				First Half			
Revenue (millions)	774.2	607.3		Revenue (millions)	417.3	361.3		Revenue (millions)	278.6	234.4	
Profits (millions)	49.52	37.75		Profits (millions)	29.9	26.8		Profits (millions)	19.62	18.15	
Per Share	2.76	2.03		Per Share	0.41	0.37		Per Share	0.60	0.49	

Wall St. Rally Loses Steam In Final Hour

Dow Gains Slightly In Stepped-Up Trade

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, July 17 (NYT).—Another rally in the stock market abruptly ran out of steam late today and New York Stock Exchange prices closed only moderately higher after posting strong gains early in the session.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up 8.73 at 2:30 p.m., suddenly tumbled in the final hour of trading and closed with a gain of 0.45 at 898.03. All other major market indicators closed at their lowest readings of the day.

Turnover totaled 18.75 million shares, sharply higher than the sluggish 12.93 million shares that crossed the tape yesterday. However, the bulk of the increase occurred early in the session and the pace slowed in late trading.

The dollar again was under pressure in Europe as speculators in money trading began testing the willingness of central banks to support American currency. The weakness of the dollar has been a major source of anxiety for Wall Street for several weeks now.

At the same time, another major uncertainty should be cleared up tomorrow with the disclosure of details of Phase-4 of the Nixon administration's economic program. The disclosure could have an impact on currency dealings abroad, as well as on the stock market here.

Meanwhile, the accelerating flow of second-quarter earnings reports from the corporate world continued to have an impact on individual issues. Polaroid, for example, tumbled 7 1/2 to 130 after reporting earnings of 26 cents a share, up only moderately from the year-carrier 22 cents.

IBM, a nine point winner yesterday, gave back nine today to 310 despite introducing new devices that double the storage capacity of 3330 disk sub-systems.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed sharply higher in moderate trading. The Amex index was up 0.09 at 22.86, and advances led declines 552 to 308. Volume was 3.19 million shares, compared with 2.36 million yesterday.

2d U.S. Bank Raises Prime Rate to 8 1/2%

CHICAGO, July 17 (HT).—Harris Trust & Savings Bank today raised its prime rate to 8 1/2 percent from 8 1/4 percent, effective tomorrow.

The move follows a similar increase announced yesterday by First National Bank of Chicago. So far Harris is the only bank to join First National in the boost, which carries the prime rate to its historic high reached in June 1968.

Stronger Central Bank Support Seen Needed

Dollar Dips in Test of Intervention Policy

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, July 17 (NYT).—The value of the dollar declined sharply today in Europe's money centers in what dealers described as a test of the new intervention policies of the major Western central banks.

"They (the central banks) have to put their money where their mouth is," said a Zurich trader. The chief dealer at another Zurich bank warned: "You cannot undertake a policy of support with only a few million dollars. Either there must be much stronger support, or the dollar will go much lower."

A dealer in Paris dismissed the \$16 million bought today by the West German central bank as "absolutely nothing." As far as was known, the Bundesbank was the only European central bank in the market.

Gold Rises Slightly
Usually gold reacts inversely to the dollar. Today the gold price was up, but only modestly, from \$120 to \$120.50 an ounce in Zurich.

The reason for this smaller than normally expected rise was the statement by Germany's deputy central bank governor Otmir Emminger, that the major nations might shortly start unloading gold onto the free market—a move that could help strengthen the dollar.

Against the key currencies of Europe, the dollar fell by between 1 and 3 percent today, continuing a decline that set in last Friday when the French central bank was seen as a seller of dollars, some \$20 million worth, in calm markets.

"If that is a sign of the new central bank support agreement, I have to admit I don't understand it," a Paris dealer commented.

In the first four days of last week following the weekend action in Basel to enlarge American short-term borrowing powers to back an intervention policy, the

Cheaper Dollar Seen Threatening Jobs in Europe

BRUSSELS, July 17 (AP).—The dollar is so undervalued that if business turns bad it could bring unemployment to Western Europe, Belgium's finance minister warned today.

Willy de Clercq was summing up for reporters his term as chairman of the Common Market council of finance ministers, which ended June 30.

"Should the business cycle take a turn," he said, "it is plain that a definitely undervalued dollar would become unbearable for Europeans. They would be compelled to take serious measures to defend employment."

"It would indeed be unthinkable that we should allow our level of employment to be dependent on speculative movements on the foreign exchange market."

Mr. de Clercq did not explain his fears in detail, but European officials have been worried that the cheap dollar could result in such heavy imports of American goods that firms in Western Europe would have to lay off workers. A countermeasure that has been discussed would be the levying of special tariffs on U.S. goods.

dollar picked up more than 5 percent of its much eroded value. In interbank trading today the dollar stood at 4.02 French francs, at 2.32 German marks and at 2.7950 Swiss francs.

These values represent what banks were quoting for large money transactions—more than \$300,000. The ordinary tourist who changes much less receives less, depending on what bank he uses. If he changes at a hotel, there is a further take-off.

So far the Bundesbank has acquired some \$13 million in its support operations in cooperation with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Other central banks have also intervened for what are believed to be smaller amounts.

The precise terms of the support buying have never been announced. Usually well informed sources have reported that the United States is underwriting the foreign buying of dollars with its reserve assets and is sharing half the exchange risk with the Europeans.

"I don't believe that the United States is really ready to give up its gold to other central banks," said a Zurich banker. "That's why I'm very doubtful how much support the dollar will really get."

Other factors in today's decline were the continuing disclosures of the Watergate scandal, which has made foreigners question how well the Nixon administration can direct the economy, and the expectation in some quarters that the next monthly foreign trade figure to be published by the Commerce Department will not be favorable.

Canada Sets Ban On Scrap Exports

OTTAWA, July 17 (AP-DJ).—Canada has canceled approved export permits for shipments on or after Aug. 1 of iron and steel scrap, effective immediately.

The government said it acted because of intensified pressure resulting from Washington's imposition of controls on export of scrap from the

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Oklahoma 1.22 13 90 25 25 25

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مركز ابن النجار

Page 9

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All of these Bonds have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

June 28, 1973



MAFINA B.V.
(a company incorporated under Dutch law)

\$ 75,000,000

per cent. 1973-1988 Guaranteed \$1,000 Bonds with Warrants

for the subscription of 525,000 Shares of
conditionally guaranteed as to payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest by

PETROFINA S.A.

The Bonds have been subscribed and offered for sale by:

Société Générale de Banque S.A.	Banque Lambert S.C.S.
Bankers Trust International Limited	Banque de Bruxelles S.A.
Banque de l'Union Parisienne	Kredietbank N.V.
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.	Banca Commerciale Italiana
Crédit Commercial de France	Crédit Suisse (Bahamas) Limited
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Hill Samuel & Co. Limited

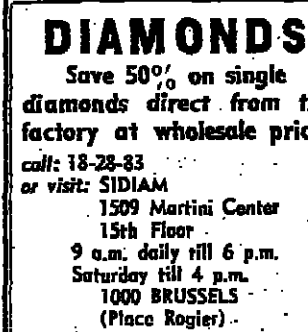
N.M. Rothschild & Sons

Société Générale	Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas)	White, Weld & Co. Limited
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale		
derland N.V.	Banca Nazionale del Lavoro	Banca Provinciale Lombarda
to e Comercial de Lisboa	Banco di Roma/Commerzbank AG/Crédit Lyonnais	Banco de Bilbao
NV	The Bank of Nova Scotia	Banque du Banquet S.A.
des Pays-Bas	Banque Rothschild	Banque Nationale de Paris
Européenne	Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft - Frankfurter Bank	La Centrale Finanziaria Generale S.p.A.
ual Bank	La Compagnie Financière	Credit Industriel et Commercial
as Corporation	Dresdner Bank	First Boston (Europe)
ernational Corp.	Aktiengesellschaft	Robert Fleming & Co.
Company S.A.K.	Kleinwort, Benson (Europe) S.A.	Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International
es Corporation	Loeb, Rhoades & Co.	Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith
et Person	Orion Bank	Peterbroeck, Van Campenhout Securities S.A.
Corporation	Saffi Securities International	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
	Union Bank of Switzerland (Underwriters)	Smith, Barney & Co.
		S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

High Low Last Chg's				Toronto Stocks				High Low Last Chg's			
33497 Achrils	5 11 1/2	10 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4	Closing prices on July 17, 1973							
690 Acadia	5 10 1/4	10 1/4	10 3/4 - 1/4	High Low Last Chg's							
5000 Agnico	5 5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 + 1/2								
2265 Alcan T	5 13	12 1/2									
2500 Alminco	4 4 1/2	4 1/2	5 - 1/2								
2500 Alcan	5 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2 - 1/2								
2500 Alcan	5 14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4 - 1/4								
2000 Argus C pr	1 15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2 - 1/2								
4200 B&N	5 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2 - 1/2								
5787 Bell Canad	5 12	12 1/2	12 1/2 + 1/2								
2150 Biform	1 14	13 1/2	13 1/2 - 1/2								
2000 Boro Bros	5 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2 - 1/2								
2000 Boro Co	220 215	215	215								
100 Bralor Res	240 240	240	240								
2000 Brierley	200	200	200 - 5								
50 B&C Forest	5 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2								
9000 B&C Can	5 15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2 + 1/2								
3178 Brawley	5 22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2								
200 Burs Fds	5 15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2 + 1/2								
5 Cal Pow	5 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2 - 1/2								
2000 Canoro	5 95	95	95 + 25								

s on July 17, 1973		Bid Ask		Vols	
10.47	J.P. Griffin	17.02	9.32	18	Voyed
10.47	James P.	17.02	9.32	18	Voyed
7.51	J. Henck	7.87	5.55	1	Sales
10.37	J. Hanc SI	8.43	9.16	1	Seglars
10.37	Johnston	22.08	N.I.	1	Schuir
7.42	Keynote	Funds:		1	Schur S
7.42	Apple	18.83	14.61	1	Securid
7.22	Cus B1	10.83	11.89	1	Int Int
3.80	Cus B2	19.61	21.11	1	Spec
3.80	Cus B3	8.24	9.83	1	Balan
3.80	Cus K1	7.03	7.87	1	Securid
N.I.	Cus K2	5.84	6.40	1	Seab Le
8.08	Cus J1	22.29	25.19	1	Com Cn
8.08	Cus S2	14.24	12.20	1	Equity
8.08	Cus S3	7.55	7.87	1	Invest
8.08	US44	4.91	4.32	1	Invest

Incorporated with Limited Liability in U.S.



1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1039-1043.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1038.

PEANUTS



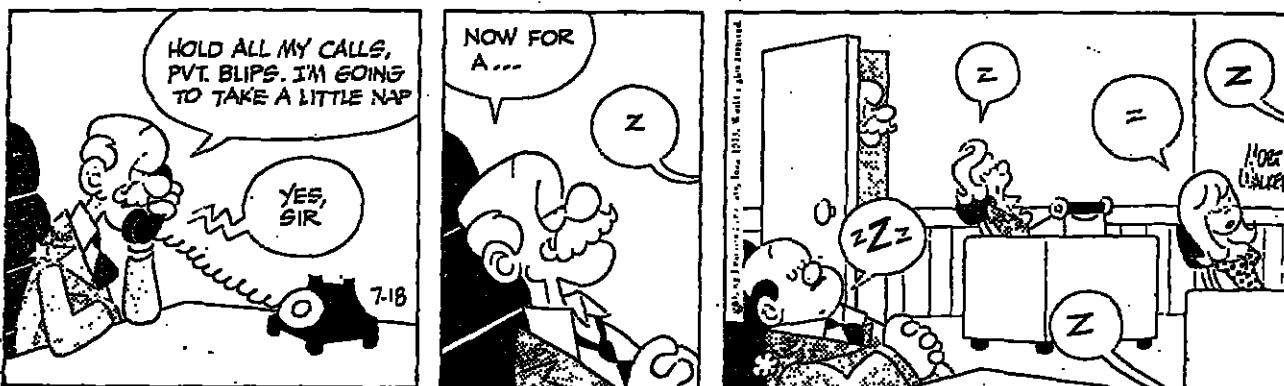
B.C.



L.I.L. ABNER



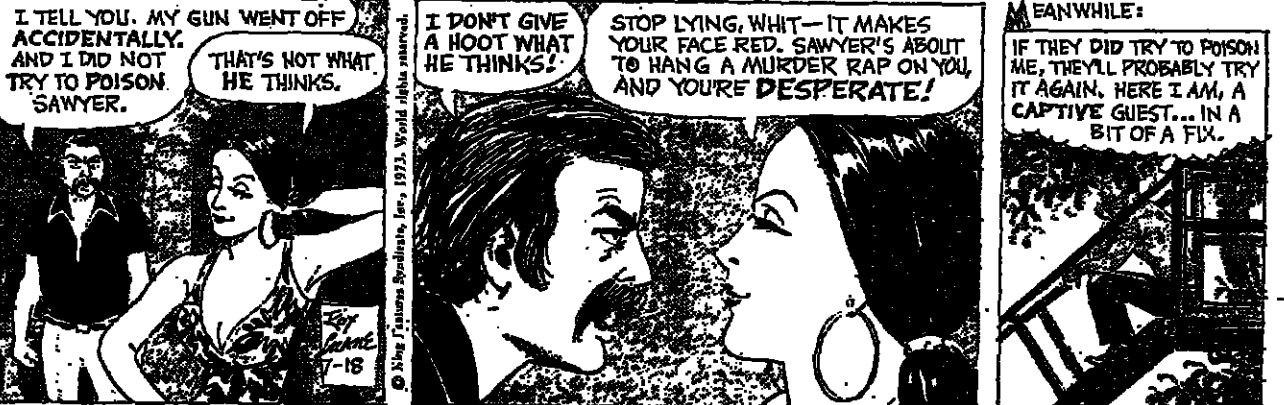
BEETLE BAILEY



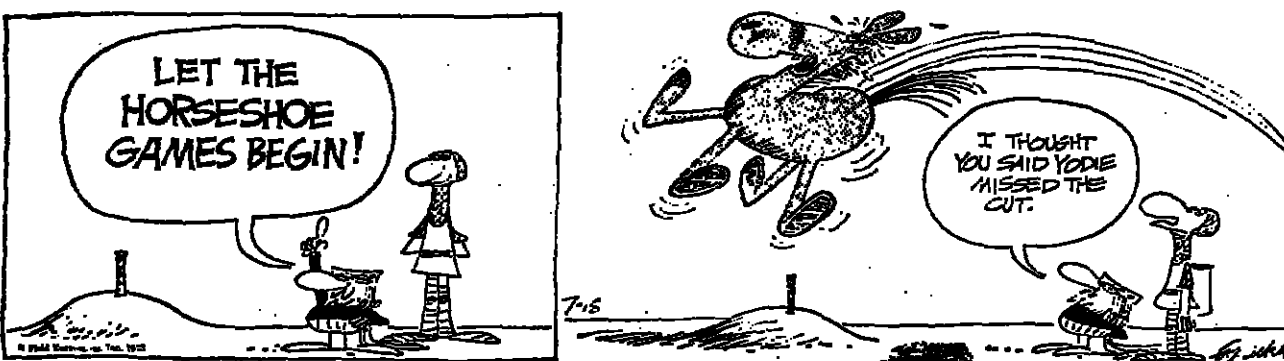
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A player holding an ace-king or king-queen-jack, rarely needs to look any further for an opening lead. Even experts who neglect the obvious in this area sometimes fall on their faces. On the diagramed deal from the recent world championship in Brazil, an American expert, who shall remain nameless, did exactly that.

North and South, Italian world champions Benito Bianchi and Pietro Forquet, bid aggressively to game on cards that seemed to justify a part-score after an opening bid of one spade had been doubled by West. After North redoubled, East-West eventually settled in their club fit at the two-level and North-South tottered on to four spades. With the heart queen badly placed for the declarer, South's

cause seemed hopeless. To the dismay of American supporters, however, West hit on the lead of the heart ace, which not only released a valuable control, but doomed East's queen, which had been a sure winner—South would know that West would not lead the ace from an ace-queen combination.

Even after this disastrous start, the result was not clear. West shifted to clubs, and South was forced to ruff the second round. He rightly decided that West probably needed the spade queen to justify his vulnerable take-out double, so he led the jack at the fourth trick. It would have paid double, but he ducked quickly, hoping that South held ace-jack-ten-nine and was planning to put up the king in dummy.

Forquet, however, had no such intention. When his jack won, he was able to draw trumps and eventually make an overtrick by dropping the heart queen.

In the replay, the Italians were doubled in two clubs, losing 500 points, so the Americans lost only four international match points.

NORTH			
♠ K2			
♥ KJ74			
♦ QJ7			
♣ 10964			
EAST (D)			
♠ Q5			
♥ A632			
♦ 1065			
♣ AKJ7			
SOUTH			
♠ AJ1076			
♥ KJ17			
♦ 1098			
♣ AK32			
♠ 3			

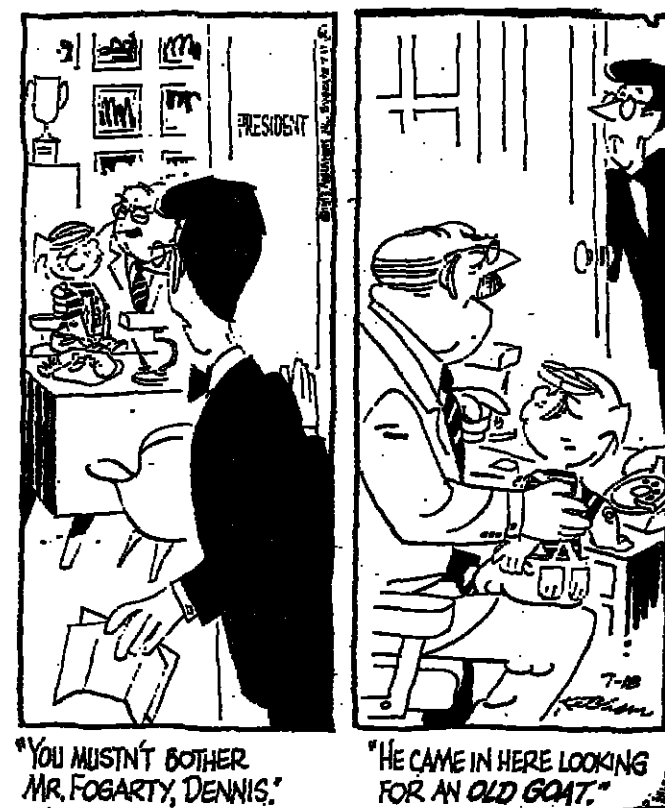
East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	1 ♠	Dbl.	Redbl.
Pass	Pass	1 N.T.	Dbl.
2 ♣	2 ♣	Pass	2 ♣
Pass	3 ♣	Pass	4 ♣
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart ace.

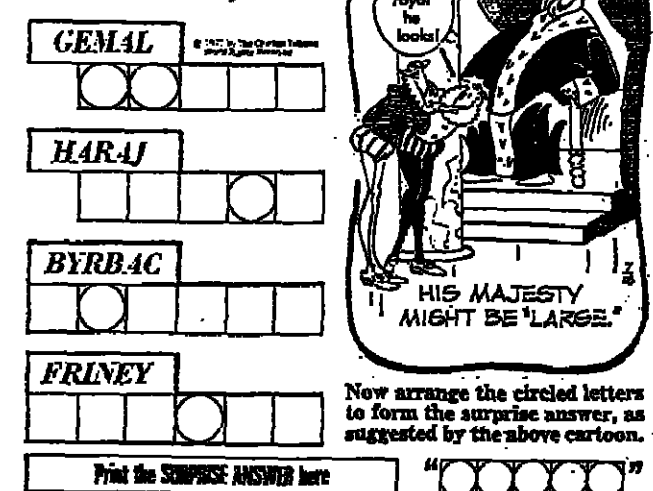
Across	Down
1 Puppeteer	1 Sequel to the D.A.
5 News	2 Culture medium
9 Scout's reward	3 Bonheur
14 Stravinsky	4 Furniture center
15 Verne explorer	5 Mr. Bones, for one
16 Market place	6 Riga resident
17 Space agency	7 French legislature
18 Tie	8 Spanish surrealist
19 Profligate	9 Cupid
20 Affected style	
21 Line up	
24 New or fair	
25 Bar-room's ten	
27 Sterile	
30 Boo-boo	
32 Shouting	
33 Movie mahout	
34 Lined up	
38 Tide	
39 Asian capital	
40 — bene	
41 Moslem judge	
42 French wave	
43 Allow	
44 Myra Hess, et al.	
45 Blues-singer	
50 Opposed	
51 Toby liquid	

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: SIXTY MADAM TANKER CABANA
Answer: At a certain stage he should get paid for his efforts—A DRAMATIST

BOOKS

MARILYN: A BIOGRAPHY

By Norman Mailer. Illustrated. Grosset & Dunlap.
270 pp. \$19.95. Deluxe edition \$50.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

SOME questions and answers first, before the misunderstandings (for what I, for one, take to be misunderstandings) get completely out of hand. First question: Why did Norman Mailer choose to write "Marilyn: A Biography"? Putting aside the retort "for money" (which is silly anyway, since no one—not even a prostitute—does anything solely for money), the answer seems reasonably obvious: Marilyn Monroe is a subject toward which Mailer has been heading for a number of years (and books). As long ago as "The Deer Park" (1955), his imagination invaded Hollywood. At the end of another novel, "An American Dream" (1965), there was a tantalizing reference to Miss Monroe, which has needed elaboration ever since "Marilyn" says to say hello. Cherry tells Rajack by telephone from heaven—suggesting not only that Mailer believed in a heaven, but also that he thought Marilyn might be there). In his most recent published writing, excluding the collection of essays, "Existential Errands," and the political report, "St. George and the Godfather," both matters of routine, Mailer's preoccupations have been with sex and women ("The Prisoner of Sex") and with film ("Maidstone"). In a sense then, Marilyn Monroe was next on the agenda of his imagination.

Second question: What exactly is "Marilyn: A Biography"? Well, first and most obvious, it is not the picture book it was originally meant to be. Instead of writing a 10,000-word preface to a collection of photographs of Miss Monroe as he was originally asked (and paid) to do, Mailer has written 90,000 words, and the nearly 100 photographs included here have been reduced to serving the relatively minor function of illustrating his text. Second, and more important, "Marilyn: A Biography" is not a biography at all. It is a meditation on certain biographical facts: it is a speculation on certain biographical possibilities; it is an attempt to mythicize a tentative reality.

For instance, Mailer makes it abundantly clear (I really do not see how he could have made it any clearer) that he never met Marilyn Monroe, that he depended for the facts of her life on certain secondary sources, and that these sources were mainly Fred Lawrence Guller's biography, "Norma Jean," and Maurice Zolnow's "Marilyn Monroe." For instance, he has more or less disdained conventional psychoanalytic interpretation and relied instead on, among other personal theories, the rather odd notion that Marilyn had two psychic beings—one of them the timid personality that developed during her lifetime, the other a Karmic incarnation of a power-hungry individual who had earlier lives. I doubt that he has taken this line because he literally believes in Karma and reincarnation.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will We

ACROSS		
1 Puppeteer	52 Groff subject	22 Langour
5 News	58 Palm nut	26 Terminal hoopla
9 Scout's reward	60 Castor's mother	27 Judge's seat
14 Stravinsky	61 Piedmont city	28 Surface
15 Verne explorer	62 Overact	29 Hope-Crosby locale
16 Market place	63 Word of agreement	30 Combos
17 Space agency	64 Riga resident	31 Woodwind
18 Tie	65 French legislature	32 N. Y. city
19 Profligates	66 Spanish surrealist	33 Auricular
20 Affected style	67 Cupid	37 Steam-engine pioneer
21 Frocture		39 Aaron special
24 New or Fair		43 Wall pier
25 Bar-room's ten		45 Ornamental tag
27 Sterile		46 Charm
30 Boo-boo		47 Some are in arms
32 Shouting		48 Fig variety
33 Movie mahout		49 South Orange's
34 Lined up		50 Mail pupil, at times
38 Tide		53 "Woe is me"
39 Asian capital		54 Thread: Suffolk
40 — bene		55 Belgian river
41 Moslem judge		56 Holy Roman emperor
42 French wave		57 Insects
43 Allow		59 Timetable abbr.
44 Myra Hess, et al.		
45 Blues-singer Smith		
50 Opposed		
51 Toby liquid		

DOWN		
1 Squal to the D. A.	2 Culture medium	3 Bonheur
4 Furniture center	5 Mr. Bones, for one	6 Ecstacy
7 Fed	8 Planted	9 Capt. Hook's creator
10 Past	11 Bankroll	12 Salts
13 Lyzine and End	21 Cervine creature	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
17												
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62								63			64	
65								66				

